

The heat in summer is excessive and the natives pass the hot noons in the cold caves of the salt. Their lodgings which are poor cottages run along the base or slope of the range. The complexion of the people is pale and fever generally attacks them. Nearly half of the population is subject to goitre.

The Hindu ladies who follow the doctrine of Bábá NA'NAK and GURU' GOVIND SINGH, tie their hair on the top of the head, in a manner hardly different from the fashion adopted by the European ladies, but that combs are not used by them.

IV.—*A brief account of the Origin of the Dáúd Putras, and of the power and birth of BAHÁWAL KHA'N their Chief; on the bank of the Ghári and Indus. By the same.*

I had long since intended to lay before you the account of the birth and power of MUHAMMAD BAHÁ'WAL KHA'N, the present chief of the *Dáúd Putras*, but it struck me that the authorities who have frequently navigated the *Ghára* might not have omitted to mention them. By the late arrival of the Asiatic Journal for the month of March, which contains the "Journal of Captain C. M. WADE'S voyage from *Lodiana* to *Mithankot* by the river *Satlaj* on his mission to *Láhor* and *Baháwalpur* in 1832-33 by Lieutenant MACKESON, 14th Regiment, N. I." I find that the latter officer has only described the country, buildings, gardens and people, &c. of *Baháwalpur*, and has not favored us with any biographical accounts of the *Dáúd Putras*, which I have collected from authentic sources. I do not presume to say that it will meet your approbation, but trust that it will not fail to give you some amusement and information.

DA'U'D was a person of obscure origin and a weaver at *Shikárpur*; he was in the habit of shooting in the suburbs. One day finding no game he was returning home with great disappointment; perchance he happened to come on the brim of a ford or pond and listened to the sound as if some animal were passing through the water. It was night-time and he was sure that it could be no man, but some quadruped. As he had a loaded gun in his hands and could see the moving of the water he fired at it, which instantly created a cheerless shout saying, "You have killed an innocent being. I was a man and not an animal, take care of my wife and little children as they have now nobody to support them*."

* This story resembles that of the death of YAJNADATTA killed by king DASARATHA, the subject of a beautiful episode in the *Ramáyana*, translated by the late M. CHEZY; and perhaps the *poetry* of it may be partly borrowed thence:—

DA'U'D went near his head and while he was yet breathing learnt where his family was. On his death he cut off one of his fingers and took it to his house. He saw that a female with two young sons sat alone, and on his approach she began to frighten him. He said to her, do not make foolish attempts, I have just killed your husband, and threw the finger as a mark before her. She delivered herself to DA'U'D and implored his mercy not to kill her sons. He consoled them and asked what was the name of her late husband, and what names had her sons. She replied that the name of her husband was "KEHRU'," and those of his two sons "KAHÍR" (rope), and "KANDA" (thorn), and his forefathers were sweepers. As the lady was young and had an enchanting complexion, DA'U'D brought her along with her sons to his house. All the property which KEHRU' had hoarded by robbery fell into the hands of DA'U'D, who being a bachelor hoarded her without delay. He changed the names of her sons from "KAHÍR" to "KEHUR" and from "KANDA" to "URB."

Sometime having elapsed she brought forth the third son by DA'U'D, who was named "BIRAJ." These three boys on reaching their manhood became fathers of a large family. The descendants of "BIRAJ" are called *Birjaní* to this day; and those from "KEHUR" *Kehraní*. The sons of "URB" are noted as *Irbani*. As the *Birjanís* are descended from DA'U'D himself, they marry the daughters of the sons of the other two, but never give them their own, because they look upon *Kehraní* and *Irbani* as the lowest of the tribe.

In a short time they grew much in power and number and built a separate fort to live in, in the suburbs of *Shikárpur*. Many of these

18. "Nipáne mahisham rátrao gajamvá títam ágatam,
anyamvápi mṛtgam kanchij jighánsur ájitendriyas.
19. atháham púryamánasya jalakumbhasya niswanam,
achakshurvishaye sraosham váraṇasyeva vrínhitam.
20. Tulas supunkham nisitam saram sandháya kármuke
asmin sabde saram kshipram asrítam dáivamohitas;
21. Sharechásrítavam tasmin mukte nipátite tadá
Há ṇatosmítí karuṇám mánushenerítám giram†!"

which is thus literally rendered in Latin by the translator :

18. " Dum biberet, urum, noctu, elephantumve ad ripam advenientem
aliamve etiam feram quamlibet interficiendi cupidus, animi impotens.
19. Tum ego amphoræ quæ implebatur sonitum,
videndi sensu destitutus, audivi elephantum velut fremitum.
20. Tum bene-pennatum, acutam, sagittam aptans in arcu,
ad hunc sonitum sagittam statim emisi, fato delusus;
21. Sagittaque, audivi, hac emissa, postquam cecidit,
' Ah ! occisus sum ' ecce miserabilem hominis tremulam vocem.

† The versification of this beautiful episode is the same as has been made familiar to us by copious Páli extracts from the *Mahávansa*. The English reader will best fall into it by repeating it to the vulgar tune of "A captain bold in Halifax."—ED.

people engaged themselves in cultivation, catching fishes, and many became plunderers, notwithstanding the rulers of the country threatened them for bad conduct; but they never lent them their ears.

The *Dáúd Putras* descended from the abovementioned three principal branches; and, as the number grew, were subdivided into the different clans under the name of some respectable person of the family. Such is the origin of the *Dáúd Putra* race.

On the death of AURANGZEB, A. H. 1118, BAHÁ'DUR SHA'H held the sceptre of the realm of Hindustán, and was every day informed that the *Afgháns* under JE'WAN KHA'N were destroying the country of *Sewí* and *Dhádar* near *Qandhár*. He was proud of the services which he had performed for AURANGZEB against DARA' SHIKOH. When the latter prince passed through *Sewí* on his way to *Qandhár*, he presented JEWAN KHA'N with riches, and trusting his confidence put up in his house. The KHA'N being treacherous and forgetful of the liberal obligations which he had received from the young prince, imprisoned and conducted him to the presence of the king at *Delhí*. His majesty honored him with the title of BAKHTYA'R KHA'N as well as with rich dresses*.

BAKHTYA'R KHA'N having obtained the leave of the king to return to his native land, considered himself independent of the rulers of *Qandhár* and *Shikárpur*. He after said publicly that he imprisoned DARA' SHIKOH and planted AURANGZEB on the throne; but while the king lived he was afraid to rebel or to espouse predatory habits.

When AURANGZEB expired, BAKHTYA'R KHA'N became mutinous and lengthened his hands to plunder the travellers. BAHÁ'DUR SHA'H was highly incensed at this, and appointed his son the prince MOIZZUDDÍN with an experienced army to chastise that banditti. The prince came to *Sewí* by the way of *Multán*, and after great opposition he killed BAKHTYA'R KHA'N and also the other *Afgháns* of his tribe.

In this battle the *Dáúd Putras* gave great assistance to the prince or the son of BAHÁ'DUR SHA'H, and showed wonderful actions of bravery. They obtained a good deal of booty from the camp of the *Bakhtyáris*, but were in want of a good leader, and the means to draw the favorable notice of the prince and his nobles. Being pressed, they commenced pillaging the rear of the troops, and by that plan were summoned to the prince.

MOIZZUDDÍN asked the *Dáúd Putras* the cause of their ill behaviour, to which their head men, as SA'DAQ KHA'N BIRJA'NÍ, MENDU' KHA'N, ISLAM KHA'N and MUHAMMAD MARU'B KEHRA'NÍ, and QA'YAM KHA'N IRBANÍ unanimously replied, that they without salary sided with the

* This account is particularly mentioned in the *Sháh Jahán Námah* and *Aurangzebe Námah*.

prince and fought against the *Bakhtyáris*, but received no reward in return. They also complained against the injustice of the prince in rewarding those who performed no heroism in the engagement, and forgetting the men who put their lives in danger.

On hearing this the prince ordered them to occupy the country and desert lying on the eastern banks of the *Indus* and *Ghárá* opposite to *Shikárpur* and *Multan*, and to protect them from robbers.

According to the rules of the prince, the *Dáúd Putras* paid half of the produce of the land to government and kept half for themselves. This was the first time that the *Dáúd Putras* crossed the *Indus*. The town which they first peopled in *Kachhí* was *Khán Belá*, and the whole tribe distributed the land among themselves which to this day bears the name of the respective individuals. After this they became rich, and masters of the country between *Sabzalkot* and *Kot Quzan Ráís*. They also erected the forts in the sandy desert and named them as *Islám Garh*, *Mauj Garh*, *Dín Garh* and *Khán Garh*, &c. &c. They are about 25 in number, situated at the distance of 15 or 16 kos from each other, and extend to *Valhor* and *Bhalan* the boundary of *Bikáner*.

On the bank of the *Ghárá* the *Dáúd Putras* built *Ahmedpur*, *Nanshaira*, *Sultánpur*, and *Khánpur*, and inhabited the country on the east and west of the same river from *Pák Pattan* down to *Uch*. They obtained the sanction of the *Multán* government, dug many wells, mahás (canals), and also got the possession of the country of *Kachhí* from *Sháh Garh* to *Mithankot*, which lie between the eastern bank of the *Indus* and the western of *Cherásh* and *Panjnád*. In the two latter countries they peopled many villages which bore their names. When they grew powerful they began to commit faults and oppression, for they had no ruler and never obeyed each other. Finally they became tyrants and universally took to pillaging the pilgrims and merchants.

In the beginning of A. H. 1153 or when NA'DIR SHA'H returned to *Kábul* from the victory of *Delhí*, he was obliged to come down to *Derahját* and bend his course towards *Shikárpur* and *Larkána*, where he crossed the *Indus*, to reduce KHUDA'YA'R or MIA'N NUR MUHAMMAD KALOHNNA' of *Umankot* to subjection. When he settled the affairs of that quarter, he heard many complaints against the *Dáúd Putras*, on which he appointed Sardár TAIHMASP QULI' KHA'N to punish that nation. Before the *Tamách Quli*, as these people call him, reached their country, they assembled, put many of their wives to the sword, and taking their children went into the sandy desert where they made a wall round a small pond to defend themselves. The Sardár at the head of a considerable army besieged the *Dáúd Putras*. An engagement ensued and the

Persian commander was shot by the enemy: though some say by his own horsemen. On his death the army dispersed, lost the road and expired in want of the water, which the *Dáúd Putras* had in their charge. If the water had been in the hands of the Persians, they would have procured a decided victory.

The intelligence of the death of TAIHMA'SP QULÍ KHA'N and his unsuccessful expedition was conveyed to NA'DIR SHA'H at *Mathoud*, who resolved to revenge his losses after pressing the disturbances of that quarter, which continued to the end of his life.

When the Prince MOÍZZUDDÍN had given the *Dáúd Putras* the country on the left bank of the *Ghára*, the fort of *Diláwar* in the desert was under the government of the rája of *Bikáner*. MÍR MOMIN KHA'N and DÍWA'N JASPAT RA'É the agents of NAWA'B KHA'N Bahádur, son of ABUL SAMÍ KHÁN TAÍMURI, the governor of *Lahor* and *Multán*, drove out the garrison of the rája and made the *Dáúd Putras* masters of that stronghold. They said, by placing the *Dáúd Putras* in *Diláwar* they had fixed an iron pin on their boundary to check the progress of their antagonists.

Previous to the settling of the *Dáúd Putras* in *Diláwar*, the *Rájpúts* from the *Bikáner* and *Jaisalmer* countries harassed all the towns of *Multán* on the *Ghára*, and since that time, none of the *Rájpúts* dared to cross the sandy desert.

The country of *Lakhi** lies 25 kos S. W. of the eastern bank of the *Panjad* and the *Indus*. From thence passing through *Diláwar* the distance from *Mauj Garh* and *Dinpur* to *Valhar* and *Bhalar* is estimated at about 100 kos. Each of the abovementioned forts are situated 25 kos from the eastern bank of the *Ghára*.

The first individual of the *Dáúd Putras* tribe of the *Birjání* family who came into this country was SADAQ KHÁN. He had a son named BAHA'WAL KHA'N who built the city of *Bahiwalpur*. The latter again had two sons namely MUBA'RAK KHA'N and FATAH KHA'N. The former was generous, popular, and added some structures to make the city large. He gained the title of *Alí Muhammad Khán Khúgwári* the ruler of *Multán*; he also dug a canal, which is since called *Sardár whár*, from the *Ghára*, and peopled the ruinous districts of *Jalápur*, *Kattá*, *Ghalwhár* and *Adamwhár*. He paid the share of the *Multán* government without fail, and improved the country of *Kachhí* greatly—in fact peopled it newly. The latter was pious and never took notice of the affairs of the world.

* *Lakhi* means a tableland having on both sides small cliffs of sand.

MUBÁRAK KHÁN died without issue; and was succeeded by JA'FAR KHÁN the son of his brother FATAH KHA'N. The successor was called by the name of BAHÁWAL KHÁN. On the third day of his death all the respectable *Dáúd Putras* and the *Sayads* of *Uch* assembled to console JA'FAR KHÁN for the loss of his uncle, and to pray for the salvation of the deceased. Among them were the Makhdúm NÁSIRUDDI'N, SAYAD BOKHÁRÍ and Makhdúm GANJ GÍLARÍ, who stood and turning to JÁN MUHAMMAD and NUR MUHAMMAD KHA'N of the *Kehrání* family, and KA'RA'M and JAWÁL KHÁN of the *Irbáni* house, said in the following manner: "MUBÁRAK KHA'N gave a good name to the *Dáúd Putras* and treated every person kindly; you have no ruler among yourselves while every nation in the world has. If you take our sincere advice, look unanimously upon JA'FAR KHA'N as your leader and name him BAHÁWAL KHAN." At length after a long discussion all the *Dáúd Putras* gave a full consent to the proposal of the Makhdúms; called JA'FAR by the name of BAHÁWAL KHA'N, and paid him homage. IKHT-YA'R KHA'N *Kehrání* boldly said to the Makhdúms that the "influence and power which they are placing in the person of BAHÁWAL KHA'N first will destroy their own houses and then those of the whole *Dáúd Putras*." The word of this man proved afterwards exactly true.

When the above mentioned Makhdúms died, BAHÁWAL KHA'N planted the seeds of quarrel amongst their sons, finally levelled their castles to the ground, and confiscated all their property. He made such schemes as created many disorders between the *Dáúd Putras*. This presented a favorable opportunity to BAHÁWAL KHA'N to reduce every one of them to poverty, and deprive them of the power and privileges which they enjoyed.

BAHA'WAL KHA'N on killing KHUDA' BAKHSH KHA'N *Kerahní*, who was in possession of great authority in the nation, said before he expired, that he put all the rebellious *Dáúd Putras* to death and established such peace in the country that a female could govern it without thinking of any insurrection on the part of the population.

The *Dáúd Putras* had recourse to the late TAIMUR SHA'H, the king of *Kábul*, and told his majesty that his coming to their country and assisting them against BAHÁWAL KHA'N would enrich him abundantly. In 1203 A. H. TAIMUR SHA'H came to *Bahawalpur* with 70,000 horsemen, and the KHA'N was pressed to have shelter into the sandy desert. The king driving the KHA'N'S garrison out of the fort of *Diluwar*, and keeping all the *Dáúd Putras* under SHÁH MUHAMMAD KHA'N BÁDOZÁÍ, appointed him the governor of that place.

When TAIMUR SHA'H returned, BAHÁWAL KHA'N by his deep policy got

friends again with the *Dáúd Putras*, and by their aid expelled the king's governor out of the country, and made himself master as before. BAHA'WAL KHA'N died a natural death in 1224 A. H. after having governed for 36 years. His son SA'DAQ KHA'N succeeded him and ruled the *Dáúd Putras* for 16 years. This personage received the Honorable M. ELPHINSTONE'S Mission in its way to *Kábul* with great consideration, and showed him every hospitality and favor, as asserted in that gentleman's work.

It is nearly 13 years since SA'DAQ KHA'N died and his son, the present chief MUHAMMAD BAHA'WAL KHÁN, killed and imprisoned all his uncles and brothers and made himself the owner of the country. In the beginning he was smitten with pleasures and took very little notice of public affairs. The lion of the *Panjáb* embraced a favorable opportunity and deprived the weak KHÁN of his hereditary rights, which his enterprising ancestors had in the countries of *Multán* and *Kachhi*. The land which he holds now yields him six lacs of rupees per year, and all his treasures, which amount to five millions, are deposited in the fort of *Diláwar*. He has a despotic character and is addicted to every kind of luxury. He does not neglect all sorts of assistance to the British authorities for the navigation of the *Indus*, and is the first and best of our allies on that river. He is very fond of hunting, the accounts of which he keeps and compares with those of his father, to know whether he or his ancestors killed most game.

While I was acting in the place of Lieut. F. MACKESON the British Agent on the *Indus*, BAHA'WAL KHÁN treated me very kindly and showed me every consideration and respect. He deserves both my public and private thanks for the favors he has done me during my sojourn in his country.

IV.—Facsimiles of Ancient Inscriptions, Continued.

Notice of antiquities discovered in the eastern division of Gorakhpur; with a copy of an inscription on a stone pillar, &c. By D. LISTON, Esq.

I have the pleasure of sending you a copy of an inscription on a pillar which stands close by the village of *Kuhaon* in tuppah *Myle*, pergunnah *Selampoor Mujomlee*, zillah *Gorakhpur*. The copy I believe to be tolerably correct; it was first transcribed by a friend and myself on the spot; a clean copy of it was then made at leisure, taken back and compared letter by letter with the original.